

“Maximizing Use of American-Made Goods, Products, and Materials” (84 Fed. Reg. 34257), which would enforce the Buy American Act of 1933 (41 U.S.C. 8301 et seq.) to the greatest extent permitted by law;

Whereas American-made products are developed under strict regulations and undergo testing to ensure their compliance with the highest safety standards;

Whereas American-made products are produced by workers under a regulatory framework that supports fair wages and safe working conditions;

Whereas purchasing American-made products not only bolsters American manufacturing, it also supports communities and families throughout the United States;

Whereas, according to the Manufacturing Institute, each dollar spent in sales of manufactured products supports \$1.33 in output from other sectors of the economy;

Whereas, according to a 2019 report by the Economic Policy Institute titled “Updated employment multipliers for the U.S. economy”, every direct durable manufacturing job supports more than 7 indirect jobs in other areas of the economy, and every direct nondurable manufacturing job supports more than 5 indirect jobs in the economy;

Whereas, according to a 2017 poll conducted by Reuters and Ipsos, when buying products, nearly 70 percent of Americans find it important that the products they buy were made in the United States;

Whereas strengthening American manufacturing improves both the quantity and the quality of employment in the United States, produces innovation and the seeds for future industries, and supports the global competitiveness of the United States;

Whereas a strong American manufacturing base is essential to both a healthy economy and to revitalizing the United States economy as it recovers from the global COVID-19 pandemic;

Whereas a strong domestic supply chain is critical to national security and public safety;

Whereas the global COVID-19 pandemic presented significant challenges for the globally interconnected supply chain of medical products and has heightened the need for supply chain security of a variety of critical materials and products;

Whereas the United States should strengthen and diversify the security of critical supply chains by prioritizing American manufacturing and production, and when necessary work closely with trusted allied nations to ensure global cooperation in times of need; and

Whereas, regarding the manufacturing of critical medical supplies and products essential to national security, the United States must decrease its dependence on foreign nations and boost domestic manufacturing to increase the national stock piles to ensure the United States has a healthy domestic industrial base that can handle any future surge in need for these supplies: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That—*

(1) it is the policy of the United States to “Buy American”;

(2) the Senate supports American manufacturing and strengthening our American manufacturing base; and

(3) the Senate encourages Americans to “Buy American” products and materials to the greatest extent possible.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 626—UPHOLDING THE CIVIL LIBERTIES AND CIVIL RIGHTS OF IRANIAN AMERICANS AND CONDEMNING BIGOTRY, VIOLENCE, AND DISCRIMINATION

Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 626

Whereas Iranian Americans serve as government officials, in the military, and in law enforcement, working to uphold the Constitution of the United States and to protect all Americans;

Whereas Iranian Americans uphold democratic values and believe in the pillars of America—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;

Whereas Iranian Americans are vibrant, peaceful, and law-abiding citizens of the Baha’i, Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and Zoroastrian faiths, or are nonreligious;

Whereas Iranian Americans have contributed greatly to the social and economic fabric of American society;

Whereas the Small Business Administration finds Iranian Americans among the immigrant groups with the highest rates of business ownership in the United States;

Whereas Iranian Americans are award-winning artists, scientists, and athletes;

Whereas the United States condemns acts of bigotry, violence, and discrimination;

Whereas dozens of Americans of Iranian heritage were detained for several hours at the Peace Arch Border in Washington State in January 2020 based on their ethnicity or national origin;

Whereas a directive was published appearing to show that the Seattle Field Office directed border patrol agents to target Iranian, Lebanese, and Palestinian nationals born between 1961 and 2001 for additional vetting;

Whereas Customs and Border Protection in the Department of Homeland Security initially denied that there was any directive ordering the detainment of Iranian Americans;

Whereas many Iranian Americans have been deeply shaken by this discriminatory treatment, with some members of the community stating that they will not travel outside of the country for fear of being unfairly targeted based on their national heritage;

Whereas the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in the Department of Homeland Security has opened an investigation into the detention of Iranian Americans at the border;

Whereas the United States Commission on Civil Rights, established by the Civil Rights Act of 1957, said that it “expresses deep concern over the treatment of Iranians and Iranian Americans in airports, and calls on the Department of Homeland Security to take all necessary steps immediately to ensure equitable treatment of all people at America’s borders”;

Whereas according to a survey commissioned by the Public Affairs Alliance of Iranian Americans, the percentage of Iranian Americans who say they have personally experienced discrimination because of their ethnicity or national origin was 49 percent in 2018;

Whereas the Federal Bureau of Investigation’s 2019 Hate Crime Statistics reveals that the most common bias motivation of single-bias incidents is due to race, ethnicity, or ancestry bias at 59.6 percent of all incidents; and

Whereas Iranian Americans have long faced discrimination in times of turbulence

in the relationship between the United States and Iran: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) condemns bigotry and acts of violence or discrimination against any American, including Iranian Americans;

(2) declares that government leaders and law enforcement personnel should ensure that the civil rights and civil liberties of all Americans, including Iranian Americans, are fully protected;

(3) encourages local, State, and Federal elected officials to engage Iranian Americans to share their experiences with their communities to end stereotypes, correct misconceptions, and convey instances of abuse against the Iranian American community;

(4) calls upon local, State, and Federal law enforcement authorities to investigate and vigorously prosecute crimes committed against all Americans, including Iranian Americans, that are based on actual or perceived race, color, religion, national origin, or ethnicity;

(5) urges the Office of Civil Rights and Civil Liberties in the Department of Homeland Security to conclude a thorough and timely investigation into detentions of Iranian Americans at the border; and

(6) calls on Customs and Border Protection in the Department of Homeland Security to halt immediately any orders that encourage discrimination on the basis of nationality or religion, including those targeting individuals of Iranian heritage.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 627—RECOGNIZING JUNE 2020 AS “LGBTQ PRIDE MONTH”

Mr. BROWN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. KAINE, Mr. CASEY, Mr. BENNET, Mr. CARPER, Mr. KING, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. TESTER, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. ROSEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. COONS, Mr. WARNER, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. CARDIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. REED, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 627

Whereas individuals who are lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this preamble as “LGBTQ”) include individuals from—

(1) all States, territories, and the District of Columbia; and

(2) all faiths, races, national origins, socioeconomic statuses, education levels, and political beliefs;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have made, and continue to make, vital contributions to the United States and to the world in every aspect, including in the fields of education, law, health, business, science, research, economic development, architecture, fashion, sports, government, music, film, politics, technology, literature, and civil rights;

Whereas the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (referred to in this preamble as “COVID-19”) pandemic compounds the systemic inequality that LGBTQ people face in the

healthcare, employment, and housing systems in the United States, leading to a disparate impact on LGBTQ people;

Whereas the persistent failure of Federal and State officials to collect full and accurate data on sexual orientation and gender identity, particularly in the current COVID-19 pandemic, causes tremendous harm to LGBTQ people in the United States, who remain largely invisible to the government entities entrusted with ensuring their health, safety, and well-being;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve on the front lines during the COVID-19 pandemic as doctors, nurses, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, firefighters, and first responders in all States and the District of Columbia;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve, and have served, the United States Army, Coast Guard, Navy, Air Force, and Marines honorably and with distinction and bravery;

Whereas an estimated number of more than 100,000 brave service members were discharged from the Armed Forces of the United States between the beginning of World War II and 2011 because of their sexual orientation, including the discharge of more than 13,000 service members under the "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" policy in place between 1994 and 2011;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States serve, and have served, in positions in the Federal Government and State and local governments, including as members of Congress, Governors, mayors, and city council members;

Whereas the demonstrators who protested on June 28, 1969, following a law enforcement raid of the Stonewall Inn, an LGBTQ club in New York City, are pioneers of the LGBTQ movement for equality;

Whereas, throughout much of the history of the United States, same-sex relationships were criminalized in many States and many LGBTQ people in the United States were forced to hide their LGBTQ identities while living in secrecy and fear;

Whereas, on June 26, 2015, the Supreme Court of the United States ruled in *Obergefell v. Hodges*, 135 S. Ct. 2584, that same-sex couples have a constitutional right to marry and acknowledged that "[n]o union is more profound than marriage, for it embodies the highest ideals of love, fidelity, devotion, sacrifice, and family.";

Whereas Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (referred to in this preamble as "AIDS") has disproportionately impacted LGBTQ people in the United States, due in part to a lack of funding and research devoted to finding effective treatment for AIDS and the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (referred to in this preamble as "HIV") during the early stages of the HIV and AIDS epidemic;

Whereas gay and bisexual men and transgender women of color have a higher risk of contracting HIV;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has maintained its unwavering commitment to ending the HIV and AIDS epidemics;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States face disparities in employment, healthcare, education, housing, and many other areas central to the pursuit of happiness in the United States;

Whereas 28 States have no explicit ban on discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity in the workplace, housing, or public accommodations, and 34 States have no explicit ban on discrimination against LGBTQ individuals in education;

Whereas LGBTQ youth are at increased risk of—

- (1) suicide;
- (2) homelessness;

(3) becoming victims of bullying, violence, and human trafficking; and

(4) developing mental health illnesses, including anxiety and depression;

Whereas only 13 States and the District of Columbia have explicit policies in place to protect foster youth from discrimination based on both sexual orientation and gender identity;

Whereas LGBTQ youth of color are over-represented in child welfare and juvenile justice systems;

Whereas the LGBTQ community has faced discrimination, inequality, and violence throughout the history of the United States;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States, in particular transgender individuals, face a disproportionately high risk of becoming victims of violent hate crimes;

Whereas members of the LGBTQ community have been targeted in acts of mass violence, including—

(1) the Pulse nightclub shooting in Orlando, Florida, on June 12, 2016, where 49 people were killed; and

(2) the arson attack at the UpStairs Lounge in New Orleans, Louisiana, on June 24, 1973, where 32 people died;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States face persecution, violence, and death in many parts of the world, including State-sponsored violence;

Whereas in the several years preceding 2019, hundreds of LGBTQ people around the world were arrested and, in some cases, tortured or even executed, because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity in countries and territories such as Chechnya, Egypt, Indonesia, and Tanzania;

Whereas, in May 2019, Taiwan became the first place in Asia to extend marriage rights to same-sex couples;

Whereas, since June 2019, Ecuador, Northern Ireland, and Costa Rica have extended marriage rights to same-sex couples, the most recent country-wide extensions of those rights in the world;

Whereas policies such as the Migrant Protection Protocol and safe third country agreements with the countries of the Northern Triangle of Central America force LGBTQ asylum seekers to remain in dangerous conditions without adequate protections;

Whereas the LGBTQ community holds Pride festivals and marches in some of the most dangerous places in the world, despite threats of violence and arrest;

Whereas, in 2009, President Barack Obama signed the Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr. Hate Crimes Prevention Act (division E of Public Law 111-84; 123 Stat. 2835) into law to protect all people in the United States from crimes motivated by the actual or perceived sexual orientation or gender identity of an individual;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have fought for equal treatment, dignity, and respect;

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States have achieved significant milestones, ensuring that future generations of LGBTQ people in the United States will enjoy a more equal and just society;

Whereas, despite being marginalized throughout the history of the United States, LGBTQ people in the United States continue to celebrate their identities, love, and contributions to the United States in various expressions of Pride;

Whereas Pride is a celebration of visibility in spite of marginalization, and the LGBTQ community will continue to observe this significant cultural practice even though physical Pride celebrations may be compromised in June 2020 due to the health and safety needs of all individuals involved;

Whereas, in June 2020, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed that existing civil rights laws prohibit employment discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity, a landmark victory for the LGBTQ community; and

Whereas LGBTQ people in the United States remain determined to pursue full equality, respect, and inclusion for all individuals regardless of sexual orientation or gender identity: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the rights, freedoms, and equal treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer (referred to in this resolution as "LGBTQ") people in the United States and around the world;

(2) acknowledges that LGBTQ rights are human rights that are to be protected by the laws of the United States and numerous international treaties and conventions;

(3) supports efforts to ensure the equal treatment of all people in the United States, regardless of sexual orientation and gender identity;

(4) supports efforts to ensure that the United States remains a beacon of hope for the equal treatment of people around the world, including LGBTQ individuals; and

(5) encourages the celebration of June as "LGBTQ Pride Month" in order to provide a lasting opportunity for all people in the United States—

(A) to learn about the discrimination and inequality that the LGBTQ community endured, and continues to endure; and

(B) to celebrate the contributions of the LGBTQ community throughout the history of the United States.

## NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY, intend to object to proceeding to S. Res. 625, a resolution entitled Encouraging the Government and the people of the United States to "Buy American" and for other purposes, dated June 17, 2020 for the reasons as stated in the RECORD.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I have notified the Senate majority leader of my intent to object to proceeding to S. Res. 625, a resolution encouraging the Government and the people of the United States to "Buy American." The resolution, though well-intentioned, would have implications on trade and manufacturing policy that require further study. It could further invite our trading partners to take similar actions that would negatively impact U.S. farmers, businesses, consumers, and workers.

## AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate: